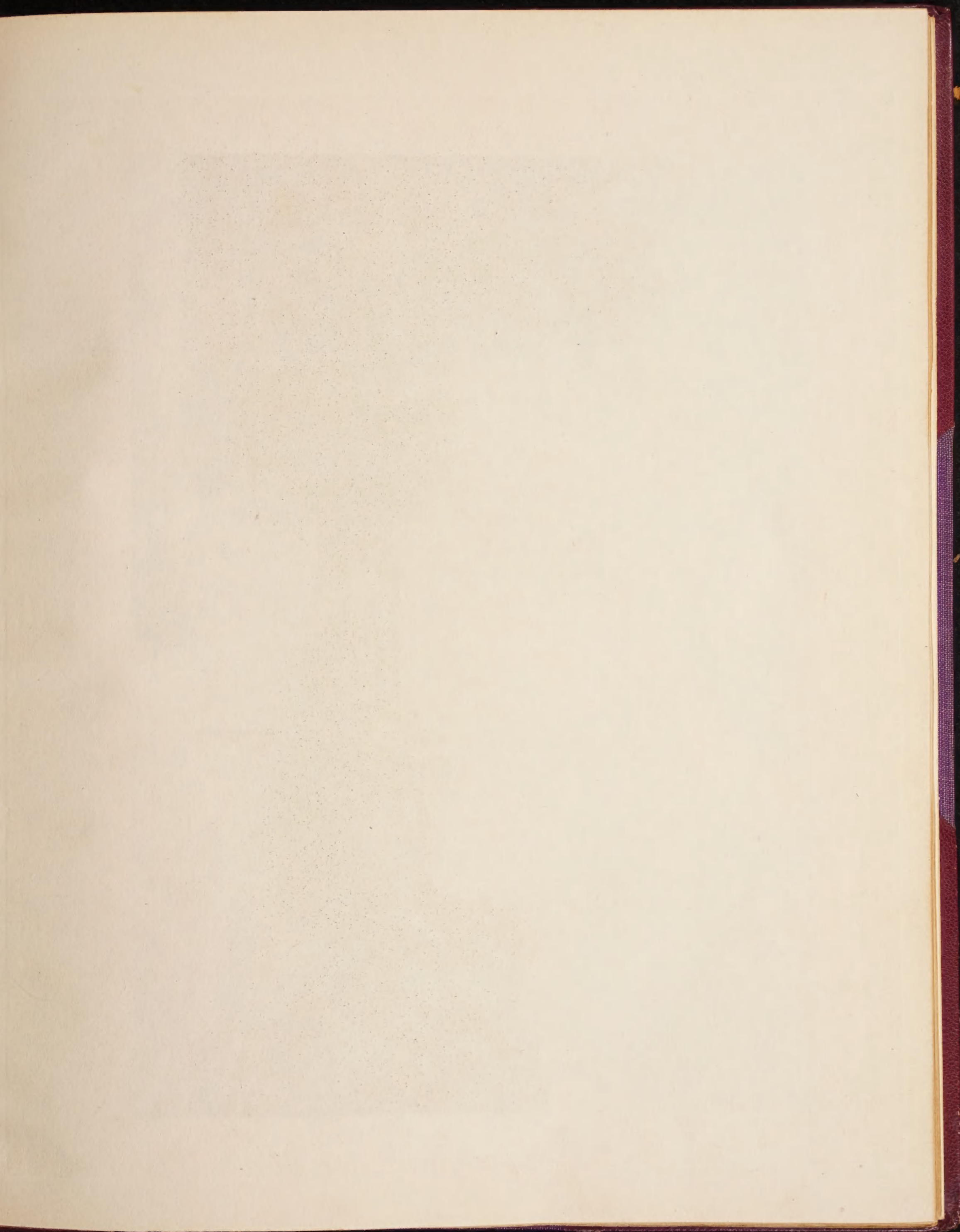


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VIEW OF RUGBY SCHOOL
from the Northampton Road.

THE
HISTORY
OF
Rugby School.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,
TO THE
NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN TRUSTEES OF THAT
INSTITUTION.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR AND PUBLISHED BY R. ACKERMANN, 101, STRAND.
L. HARRISON, PRINTER, 373, STRAND.

M.DCCC.XVI.

THE HISTORY

OF

Rugby School.

A GOOD education is one of the blessings of life, which seldom appears in that light to the immediate objects of it. The idea of going to school generally excites unpleasant sensations in young minds, except perhaps the first time, when all is novelty and expectation. But this charm a little experience removes, and the next return is not seldom attended with a heavy heart. The necessary restraints, and the continual application, required in obtaining a competent degree of knowledge, certainly abridge our youthful hours of many comforts. It is in vain preached up by parents, that we shall find our school-days the happiest of our lives: and though this, indeed, is frequently asserted by people who may find it difficult to bear up against the many troubles which may fall in their way in the world, yet it is probable that there are very few who have really reason to think so. The trials and inconveniencies of a school-boy, in the early part of his progress in a great school, are neither few nor trivial; and when he has passed the worst state of his probation, the calls upon his ingenuity in the higher classes load him with such continual application and study, to answer all that is expected from him, that nothing can seem so pleasant to him as the approach of the time when his school-days will come to an end. But whatever may be the inconveniencies suffered at school, they excite, in maturer years, no animosity against the particular place where they have been experienced. All the troubles of school

are soon forgotten, and buried in the grateful sense of the advantages derived from it, which soon begin to be perceived when the time is gone by. To visit the school where we were brought up, to shew respect for the master under whose fostering care we have received our education, and to meet with our old school-fellows, form some of the real and unmixed pleasures of human life: and it is one of those that age has no effect upon; nay, it is probably strengthened by the objects becoming so continually fewer with whom it can be enjoyed. Under these feelings it may be expected, that the views exhibited in the present publication will prove highly acceptable to many of the pupils of the respective schools, who, from age, infirmities, or distance, are cut off from every other mode of intercourse with them; and that this pleasure will be increased by the descriptions annexed to them, recalling to their minds what they might before know with respect to them, and giving additional information as to matters which may have taken place since they left them.

Nothing very interesting must be expected in the history of Rugby School, which, though very nearly of two hundred and fifty years standing, has, for the greater part of its existence, made no pretensions to superiority over other similar establishments, either in its endowment, its buildings, or its literary discipline, and which has attained its present elevation and eminence but a very few years since. It is more probable, that some of the information here collected may not appear worth preserving, but the humble state of this seminary in its early days may be pleaded in excuse. It has been indeed always respectable, and much resorted to by the youth all round its neighbourhood, and no doubt it has been the means of forming many useful members of society; but men of great eminence for learning, and dignitaries in church and state, can only be looked for under its present enlarged means of instruction, assisted by various encouragements, which it is now in the power of its conductors to bestow on those who, by diligence and good behaviour, endeavour to deserve them.

RUGBY is a small market town, lying near the eastern edge of the county of Warwick. It is built on a small eminence, about half a mile south of the river Avon, in this part a small stream, but which increases considerably in its progress through this county. The town stands on a dry, gravelly soil, and has always had the reputation of being a very healthy place. While the fields were open, there were few trees near it to obstruct the free current of the air; but it is now so enveloped in trees and high hedges, that a traveller can see very little of it before he enters it. It seems a very absurd custom of the proprietors of land in this part of the kingdom, that, though the cultivation of corn forms a most material feature in their agriculture, they divide their property into closes of only a few acres, and have filled the hedges round them with a great number of trees. It is, however, said, that this circumstance has not produced any alteration in the salubrity of this town, and that the medical men are still the only persons who have any reason to complain of not having their share, with their neighbours, in the emoluments arising from the school; for the establishment of this school has been a most fortunate circumstance for this little place. Independent of its benefits with respect to education, it has always afforded the inhabitants many other advantages; and, in its present extended state, it must be a great source of wealth to them. Rugby School is not, however, now beginning to be known beyond the boundaries of its own county: for fifty years, or more, it has been resorted to from many parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, as also from our West India Islands: several young men from these islands received their education here. Two brothers from Barbadoes may be particularly mentioned; one of whom, afterwards, having a family, was at the great expense of sending three of his sons to his old school. The houses in this town were in general very mean and indifferent (as many of them still remain) till within the last very few years, when the great increase of the school made lodging-houses necessary for the use

of those pupils who could not be admitted into the Head-Master's house, and other houses desirable for private families, who have found it convenient to take up a temporary residence here for the education of their sons: hence many new houses have been erected in different parts of the town, and some of the best houses before in being have been appropriated to these purposes. Under the old regimen, after the second school was built, there were no boarders out of the school-house, and the boys were permitted to have very little intercourse with the town: to be seen in it without leave by the Master was a certain occasion of punishment. This strictness probably arose from the annoyance, so long complained of by the inhabitants, in the time of the first school, which had no play-ground annexed to it: but no inconvenience appears to arise from the present intimate connection between the school and the town; and certainly it gives the latter a very cheerful appearance to see so many fine youths so frequently in its streets.

Of the Founder of this school, little more is known than that his name was LAWRENCE SHERIFF, and that he was a grocer in London; and it will be found that he has taken great pains that his history so far shall never be forgotten. That he was a member of the Grocers' Company may be inferred from a curious bequest to them in his will, and his great partiality for their arms, which he has ordered on two or three occasions to accompany the initials of his name. Tradition has long spoken of him as a native of Brownsover, and as of low origin; but there are two circumstances which seem to prove that he was born at Rugby, and that his parents were respectable people there. This first is, that he died possessed of a capacious mansion-house in Rugby, which he assigned for a dwelling for his schoolmaster. It was in its day probably one of the first houses in the town. It had, what must have been considered in those early times a very handsome appendage, an arched porch over its chief entrance. In this house, it may be thought, that his parents lived, and that he was born. That they were above the common

order of the people may be inferred from another circumstance, which is, that they were buried in the church, a privilege never permitted but to persons of some property and consequence. The Founder orders, by his will, that his body should be buried in the church at Rugby; and for this express reason, that his body might be buried there near the bodies of his father and mother: nor can this be supposed a compliment to them as the parents of the Founder, since they must have been dead long before this foundation was ever thought of by their son. The question as to the place of his birth could not be ascertained by the registers, because he was born before they came into use, which was from an order of Lord Cromwell in the year 1538. But an old document has been at length found, which proves that he was certainly born at Rugby; and this is a petition, in which he is so described to the Lord Keeper, from the inhabitants of the town, about seventy years after the foundation of the school, relative to the appointment of a school-master. He seems to have been a person of some consequence in his particular line of business, as he attained the honour of being one of the tradesmen of the then royal family: for this seems to be what is meant in an anecdote of him preserved in Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, where he is spoken of as "being a servant of " the Lady (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, and sworn unto her grace;" and he himself calls her "his gracious lady and mistress." There is, indeed, some appearance of his having had some employment about the court, from his describing so minutely what he had seen the day before of the great respect shewn to the Lady Elizabeth by Cardinal Pole and King Philip in her chamber of presence.

As this is the only historical notice at present discovered relating to the Founder, a copy will naturally be expected in this account of him. It shews him to have been an honest man, of loyal principles, and of some degree of courage in maintaining them, as from the reception he met with from the commissioners before whom he laid his information, it is plain, that he was no favourite with them, nor yet were any of the friends of the Lady Elizabeth.

Fox introduces this narrative by observing, that “ though it be not directly
“ appertaining to the former matter, yet the same may here not unaptly be in-
“ serted, for that it doth discover and show forth the malicious hearts of the
“ Papists towards this virtuous queen, our sovereign lady, in the time of Queen
“ Mary, her sister, which is reported as a truth credibly told by sundry honest
“ persons, of whom some are yet alive, and do testify the same.

“ Soon after the stir of Wyatt, and the troubles that happened to Queen Mary
“ for that cause, it fortun'd one Robert Farrer, a haberdasher of London, dwelling
“ near to Newgate Market, in a certain morning to be at the Rose Tavern (from
“ whence he was seldom absent), and falling to his common drink, as he was
“ ever accustomed, and having in his company three other companions like him-
“ self, it chanced the same time one Lawrence Sheriff, grocer, dwelling also not
“ far from thence, to come into the said tavern, and finding there the said Farrer
“ (to whom of long time he had borne good-will), sat down in the seat to drink
“ with him. And Farrer, being in his full cups, and not having consideration
“ who were present, began to talk at large, and, namely, against the Lady Eli-
“ zabeth, and said, ‘ that Jill had been one of the chief doers of this rebellion of
“ ‘ Wyatt, and before all be done, she, and all the hereticks her partakers, shall
“ ‘ well understand it. Some of them hope that she shall have the crown, but
“ ‘ she, and they, I trust, that so hope, shall hop headless, or be fried with faggots,
“ ‘ before she come to it.’ The aforesaid Lawrence Sheriff, grocer, being then
“ servant to the Lady Elizabeth, and sworn unto her grace, could no longer for-
“ bear his old acquaintance and neighbour Farrer, in speaking so irreverently of
“ his mistress, but said unto him, ‘ Farrer, I have loved thee as a neighbour, and
“ ‘ have had a good opinion of thee, but hearing of thee that I now hear, I defy
“ ‘ thee, and tell thee, I am her grace’s sworn servant, and she is a princess, and
“ ‘ the daughter of a noble king, and it evil becometh thee to call her a Jill. For

“ ‘ thy so saying, I say, thou art a knave, and I will complain on thee.’—‘ Do thy
“ ‘ worst,’ said Farrer, ‘ for that I said I will say again:’ and so Sheriff came from
“ his company.

“ Shortly after, the said Sheriff, taking an honest neighbour with him, went
“ before the commissioners to complain. The which commissioners sat at Bon-
“ ner’s, the Bishop of London’s house beside St. Paul’s, and there were present,
“ Bonner, then being chief commissioner, the Lord Mordaunt, Sir John Baker,
“ D. Darbyshire, chancellor to the bishop, Dr. Story, Dr. Harpfield, and others.

“ The aforesaid Sheriff, coming before them, declared the manner of the said
“ Farrer’s talk against the Lady Elizabeth. Bonner answered, ‘ Peradventure
“ ‘ you took him worse than he meant.’—‘ Yea, my lord,’ said Dr. Story, ‘ if you
“ ‘ knew the man as I do, you would say, there is not a better Catholick, nor an
“ ‘ honestest man, in the city of London.’

“ ‘ Well,’ said Sheriff, ‘ my lord, she is my gracious lady and mistress, and
“ ‘ it shall not be suffered, that such a varlet, as he is, should call so honourable
“ ‘ a princess by the name of a Jill. And I saw yesterday in the court, that my
“ ‘ Lord Cardinal Pole, meeting her in her chamber of presence, kneeled down
“ ‘ on his knees, and kissed her hand. And I also saw, that King Philip, meeting
“ ‘ her, made her like obeysance, and that his knee touched the ground. And
“ ‘ then methinketh it were too much to suffer such a varlet, as he is, to call her
“ ‘ a Jill, and to wish them to hop headless that shall wish her grace to enjoy the
“ ‘ possession of the crown, when God shall send it to her as in the right of her
“ ‘ inheritance.’—‘ Yea? stay there,’ quoth Bonner; ‘ when God sendeth it unto
“ ‘ her, let her enjoy it. But truly,’ said he, ‘ the man that spake the words
“ ‘ you have reported, meant nothing against the Lady Elizabeth, your mistress,
“ ‘ and no more do we. But he, like an honest and zealous man, feareth the
“ ‘ alteration of religion, which every good man ought to fear: and therefore,’

“ said Bonner, ‘ good man, go your ways home, and report well of us, and we
“ ‘ will send for Farrer, and rebuke him for his rash and indiscreet words, and
“ ‘ we trust he will not do the like again.’ And thus Sheriff came away.”

One very pleasant inference from this account of our Founder is, that he was well known to his neighbours as a friend to that reformation in religion which was so happily brought about by his gracious mistress, as soon as she had it in her power. There can be no doubt, that Sheriff was one of those heretics that his neighbour Farrer “ hoped to see hop headless, or frying among the faggots.” The warmth excited by the observation plainly shews, that Sheriff felt the application; and Bonner’s remark, that Farrer “ feared the alteration in religion, which every
“ good man ought to fear,” and immediately adding, “ good man, go thy ways
“ home,” implies strongly, that the Bishop of London was not ignorant of this trait in his character.

Some of the items in Sheriff’s will are rather curious, but they excite no objectionable ideas respecting him; they only shew that he had a degree of harmless singularity in his character: they are directions relating to his funeral. He wills his body to be decently buried in the church of St. Andrew’s in Rugby, but the funeral to be first done in the city of London, whereat he will have a learned man to preach the word of God, and all other things meet to be done; and after that his body to be decently carried to Rugby, and there buried near the bodies of his father and mother. He gives ten pounds to be distributed, on the day of his burial in Rugby, to all the poor people that shall attend it; that is to say, to every poor man and woman twelve-pence, and to every poor child two-pence; and to the Master, Wardens, and Company of the Grocers he leaves the sum of thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence, of which sum he wills, that six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence be bestowed on a recreation of the company on the day of his burial.

It is an old observation, that "it is better to be born fortunate than rich:" and this adage was never more truly verified than with respect to this school. It appears to have been the original intention of the Founder to have endowed it only with his parsonage of Brownsover and his mansion-house in Rugby, adding fifty pounds towards the erecting of the school; but by a sudden change of his mind, he increased his donation with the third part of his estate in Middlesex, the great foundation of its present riches and splendour. His will is dated July 22, 1567, and there is no reason to doubt that it was made in London. But in less than six weeks he is found at Rugby, revoking parts of his will by a codicil, dated August 31 of the same year, and adding this most important bequest to the same trusts and uses as he had before by deed settled his parsonage of Brownsover and his mansion in Rugby. This act being done at Rugby so soon after his former disposal of his affairs, makes it probable, that some offence received, in the course of his visit, from his relations, who would not be much disposed to approve his leaving his house and land from them for what they might consider as such romantic purposes, might be the occasion of this great alteration in favour of his charity: great indeed it was not at that time, for it was the gift of no more than a third part of twenty-four acres of land, but the particular situation of those few acres has since made them immensely valuable. An old paper discovers, that, at the time of the Founder's decease, the rent of these eight acres was no more than ten pounds a year: whereas it appears, by the last act of parliament, that, at the expiration of the repairing leases, in the course of five years the present rental, it is calculated, will be increased fourfold, and then be about ten thousand pounds a year. By an inquisition taken soon after Lawrence Sheriff's death, it is found, that he died in London on the 20th of October, 1567.

In like manner a change in the policy of the governing powers of the kingdom was highly favourable to the interests of this foundation. It is a well known fact,

that the vast increase in the value of the Middlesex estate has arisen from its now being covered with streets of handsome houses. At the time it was bequeathed to this charity it was part of a close and pasture-land, lying near half a mile from any of the houses of the city then in being. There was not then much reason to expect at that time, that it ever would be covered with noble houses forming part of the metropolis, as it now is: and all expectation of the kind must have been most effectually discouraged, when, in the thirty-fifth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, an act of parliament was passed, forbidding any new houses from being built within three miles of London and Westminster; and the same order was continued by her successor, James I. who, soon after he came to the throne, issued a proclamation, strictly prohibiting all persons from building on new foundations within the walls, and within three miles of the city gates, on the penalty that all such houses should be destroyed. A similar proclamation came out again three years afterwards, and another followed at about the end of the same term of years, but extending the prohibition only to the distance of two miles. Happily, however, for this foundation, these laws were occasioned by the peculiar circumstances of the times; for in both these reigns the plague had made most dreadful ravages in the city. They were therefore enacted either to prevent unnecessary expense by the building of new houses, when this tremendous visitor had left so many without inhabitants, or more likely from the idea, that the already too great population had been the occasion of the frequent returns of this horrible disease. But whatever might be the reason of these injunctions, for a very great length of time no attention has been paid to them, and many, very many acres have been covered with streets added to this now immense city, and among them the portion of the Conduit Close which had been bequeathed by Lawrence Sheriff as the patrimony of his school at Rugby. In the year 1686 it is described as a close of pasture, or inclosed ground, let to one Nicholas Barbon, doctor in physic,

on lease for fifty years, at fifty pounds a year. It appears from the registrar's accounts, that it had been before let in the year 1669 to one William Blunt, at the yearly rent of twenty pounds, and after him to a Mr. Nathaniel Carliffe, and then to a Mr. Bonny, who was succeeded by Dr. Barbon. It has now upon it, and has had for many years, one hundred and thirty houses, besides several small tenements, coach-houses, stables, &c. situated in Chapel-street, Lamb's Conduit-street, Milman-street, New Ormond-street, Great Ormond-street, Great James-street, Ragdale-court (now Milman-place), Lamp-Office-court, Little Ormond-yard, Lamb's Conduit Mews, and Feathers Mews. The chapel also, called St. John's chapel, forms a part of this estate. The rents of the whole, according to the schedule annexed to the act of parliament passed in the year 1814, were then 2378*l.* 1*s.*

One of the covenants in Dr. Barbon's lease was, that he should forthwith sue forth, and prosecute with effect, a writ of partition against the other ter-tenants of the said close, called Conduit Field, so that the same should be divided, and a full third part and proportion thereof set forth, and allotted by meets and bounds, to the said feoffees, their heirs, successors, and assigns: and accordingly a partition was made of the said field by the direction and in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery.

When sixteen years of Dr. Barbon's lease were expired, Sir William Milman, Knight, became entitled to these premises for the remainder of the term of fifty years, but whether by purchase, by marriage, or by what means, is not mentioned: and in pursuance of another decree in Chancery, and for other considerations, the trustees entered into a new agreement with him, to hold the same from and after the expiration of the said term of fifty years for the further term of forty-three years, at the yearly rent of sixty pounds, payable quarterly, and clear of all deductions.

The rental of the Warwickshire estates is stated, in the act of 1814, to be at that time 91*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* This arises from seventeen acres of ground contiguous to the school of Rugby, and the parsonage of Brownsover, perhaps about thirty acres more.

In the year 1748, the clear yearly produce of all the property belonging to this charity, was found to be, *communibus annis*, no more than 116*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Of this sum 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was appropriated to the Master's salary, and the remainder to the relief and clothing of the four almsmen, and the repairing of the school, mansion-house, and other buildings belonging to the charity, as also the chancel of Brownsover. In this year the trustees found it necessary to apply to parliament to be enabled to get through their difficulties. In their petition they describe the mansion-house given by Sheriff for the use of his schoolmaster, the school, and the other premises annexed to it, as become so ruinous as not to be worth an effectual repair. It is further stated, that the school-house was situated in a place too much confined, and without any ground, or inclosure adjoining, for the recreation of the youth there educated, and consequently attended with, and liable to, many inconveniencies both to the master and scholars. They also represented, that a large and convenient new-built house was at that time upon sale, adjoining the said trust estate in Rugby, with a parcel of ground contiguous thereto, proper for a school and such place of exercise as aforesaid. On these accounts the trustees applied for an act to enable them to raise a certain sum of money by mortgage, or otherwise, of the Middlesex estate, declaring, that unless some remedy could be speedily effected, the said free-school, which had been for many years in great repute, and not only of service and benefit to the neighbourhood, but of public utility, must be lost and become useless, and the charitable intention of the donor defeated.

The house given by Mr. Sheriff as the habitation of his schoolmaster, and

ordered by him to be well and sufficiently repaired for that purpose, was situated directly north of the church, on the ground now occupied by the new almshouses. Two of the original almshouses were built adjoining to the east end of it. The school was placed behind it, in a direction north and south, and the entrance was at the north end of it. It was a long and lofty room, of not much less dimensions than that which succeeded it. The exact time when it was built is not upon record, but as it was ordered to be erected with all convenient speed after the Founder's decease, no delay need be presumed as soon as sufficient money could be raised to furnish the materials, and this might be not long after the year 1570. By the act above-mentioned the trustees were permitted to take down both the house and the school, and either to dispose of the materials by selling them, or to use them for the new buildings, as they should think most for the benefit of the charity: but they certainly were not taken down at that time, nor for at least fifteen years after; though no longer equal to their original destination, they were still sufficient for ordinary purposes. A gardener occupied the house for many years, and the old school served as a kind of outhouse for his use; and the whole edifice was probably not destroyed before the new almshouses were built, which was in the year 1783.

The trustees were uncommonly successful in their arrangements for the erection of the second school; a more convenient situation for it could not have possibly been devised than that which they at last obtained. Their minds were set upon a certain new-built house, at that time to be disposed of. This, from the description of it in their petition to parliament, could be no other than that in the market-place, which is occupied by Mr. Harris: there is not, however, any memorandum among the old papers that decides this question. But whatever house it might be, it must be deemed fortunate that the purchase was not completed: no other situation about the whole town could compare with that where

the school now stands; being at the very extremity of the town, there is no inconvenience reciprocally arising from each other. The house purchased was the property of a Mrs. Pennington, and had before belonged to, and been occupied by, Mr. Burnaby, the then lord of the manor of Rugby. It does not, however, necessarily follow that this was the manor-house, but a very ancient inhabitant of Rugby states that it certainly was so. But what made this purchase in the highest degree desirable, was some old inclosures annexed to it, which were capable of affording every accommodation that could be required for the exercise of the young gentlemen. In the infant state of the school one of these closes was amply sufficient for that purpose, but the present vast increase in the number of the boys has pointed out the necessity of extending the limits of the play-ground; and the trustees, in the course of the present year (1816), have ordered all the fences between these closes to be removed, the ditches filled up, and the ground levelled: thus a plot of eight acres of ground is now given up to the entire use of the young men in their various amusements. This is an improvement that cannot but be approved and admired: it is now, indeed, a play-ground altogether worthy of the noble buildings which stand by the side of it; and it must naturally be viewed with more interest, when it is considered that it is a kind of natural plan of the Middlesex property, from which itself and all its appendages are derived. The present play-ground at Rugby is the exact size of the portion of the Conduit Close which came to the school by the bequest of the Founder; it is eight acres within a few perches, as appears from the account of the allotments drawn up and left by the surveyor at the conclusion of the business of the inclosure.

The second school was built of brick. The dimensions of it appear to be pretty exactly retained in the dinner-hall of the present edifice: the chief difference is, the south end of the room is now square, which was, in its original state, semicircular; nor was this form badly devised, since it afforded the Head-Master, whose



View of the entrance to the University of Toronto

seat was in the centre of the circular part, a commanding view of the whole room. As strength and usefulness were the chief objects in this structure, the management of the building was committed to a country builder, and the work was done by the masons in the town and neighbourhood. The builder's name was Johnson; he lived at Stanford, and was patronised by the Cave family. Sir Thomas Cave was at that time one of the trustees. Two large doors, which were only opened on the day of the trustee-meeting in August, formed the entrance of the school from the west; and over these was erected a handsome porch, according to the rules of the Doric order. It was considered an ingenious piece of work, and as doing great credit to the builder. Above the school were two chambers, one used as a common room for all the boys; each boy had his box of books kept in it: in this room there was a good fire all the winter. The other room was a bed-room, and not the most peaceable lodging in the house. This building was finished in the year 1750, as appeared from that date neatly formed in the wind-vane upon the cupola. Under the old economy it required only two Masters to conduct the school, and one room was sufficient for that purpose; but when the new discipline was introduced by Dr. James, new buildings were required to enable him to carry it on, and accordingly two other schools were erected. The Doric porch was removed and placed over the north door of the school, and a communication with the new buildings formed through the large door-way before mentioned. It is, however, unnecessary to give any particular description of these additions, as they were only of a temporary nature till better accommodations could be provided.

This great improvement in the situation and conveniencies of the school was effected under the authority of an act of parliament passed in the year 1748. This act states, that "Lawrence Sheriff died seized in fee of the parsonage of "Brownsover, in the county of Warwick, and of a messuage or tenement in Rugby, "in the said county, and of a certain close, called Conduit Close, in Gray's Inn

“ Fields, in the county of Middlesex; and that, by a deed inrolled in Chancery,
“ bearing date the 22d of July, in the ninth year of Queen Elizabeth, he did
“ bargain, sell, and convey the said parsonage and all his lands in the county of
“ Warwick to George Harrison and Bernard Field, and their heirs.” It then
recites the deed above-mentioned: “ That the confidence, trust, and intent of the
“ said Lawrence Sheriff at the making of the said indenture, was, that the said
“ G. Harrison and B. Field, their heirs and assigns, should, with convenient speed
“ after the decease of the said Lawrence Sheriff, with the profits of the premises,
“ and with such other money as he should give by his last will and testament,
“ cause to be built, near to his mansion-house in Rugby, a fair and convenient
“ school-house, in such sort as to their discretions should be thought meet, and
“ well and sufficiently repair the said mansion-house; and that after the same
“ should be done, the said trustees should cause an honest, discreet, and learned
“ man, being a Master of Arts, to be retained to teach a free grammar-school in
“ the said school-house: and further, that after that for ever there should be a free
“ grammar-school kept within the said school-house, to serve chiefly for the children
“ of Rugby and Brownsover, and next for such as were of other places thereto ad-
“ joining; and that the same school shall be for ever called THE FREE-SCHOOL OF
“ LAWRENCE SHERIFF, OF LONDON, GROCER; and the schoolmaster, THE SCHOOL-
“ MASTER OF LAWRENCE SHERIFF, GROCER, OF LONDON; and that the school-
“ master and his successors for ever should have the said mansion-house, with the
“ appurtenances, to dwell in, without any thing to be paid for the same, and
“ should have for his salary 12*l.*; and that the said mansion-house and school-
“ house, &c. should be sufficiently repaired and maintained for ever.” It then
shews, that “ the said Lawrence Sheriff, by a codicil added to his will, and dated
“ the 31st day of August in the year aforesaid, gave and bequeathed one whole
“ third part of all his freehold lands and tenements in the county of Middlesex

“ upon such trust and confidence, and to that intent, as he had done his parsonage
“ at Brownsover and his house in Rugby aforesaid, and not otherwise.” By this
act the trustees were enabled to borrow a sum of money, calculated to be sufficient
for the purchases they had in view, and for the erection of such buildings as were
then necessary, on mortgage or by sale of a part of the Middlesex estate, then
greatly improved in value by the houses built upon it under the leases to Dr.
Barbon and Sir William Millman.

From this time nothing happened in the affairs of this charity beyond the
power and ability of the trustees to regulate, until, in the year 1777, the seven-
teenth of his present Majesty, various reasons made another application to parlia-
ment necessary. At this time Sir John Eardley Wilmot, late Lord Chief Justice
of the Court of Common Pleas, was become a trustee of this school, and under his
direction this act was prepared. It is entitled, “ An act to enable the trustees of
“ an estate in the county of Middlesex given by Lawrence Sheriff for the found-
“ ing and maintaining a school and almshouses at Rugby, in the county of War-
“ wick, to sell part of the said estate, or to grant leases thereof, or of any part
“ thereof, and to effectuate the other purposes therein mentioned.” It constitutes
“ the trustees of that time, and their successors to be elected in the manner there-
“ after directed, to be trustees for selling, setting, ordering, and managing the said
“ charity estates, and of the yearly rents and profits thereof, in such manner as
“ therein-after mentioned; and for carrying into execution all and every the rules,
“ orders, and directions set forth in the schedule annexed, and for the other pur-
“ poses therein-after mentioned.” It vests in them “ the estate in Middlesex, and
“ all the other property in Warwickshire, as well what was settled by the said
“ Lawrence Sheriff as what was purchased after his decease.” It enables them
“ to dispose of, with all convenient speed, such and so many houses and premises
“ as they should deem proper and necessary to raise a sum not exceeding ten

“ thousand pounds, and to apply this sum, with the other profits of the trust
“ estate, to the payment, in the first place, of the principal money and interest of
“ a certain mortgage, and then all other their debts and expenses, and to dispose
“ of the residue and the annual rents for the purposes of the charity: and so soon
“ as the large debt and the other costs and expenses are discharged, the trustees
“ are to prepare a plan for the application of the surplus of the revenues and pro-
“ fits, and apply to Chancery, by way of petition, for the advice and direction of
“ the said court, which court is thereby empowered to make such alterations in
“ the said plan, and to establish such further rules and regulations as it should think
“ fit and expedient; and all orders and decrees made by the said court relating
“ thereto, to be binding and conclusive to the said trustees and all other persons
“ whatsoever.” It makes it lawful “ for the trustees, by indenture under their
“ common seal, to make grants and leases of all or any of the premises for new
“ buildings, not to exceed ninety-nine years, and for repairing leases, not to exceed
“ forty-one years. All monies in hand are to be placed in the public funds or
“ other government securities.” It is further enacted, “ That the said school
“ shall be for ever called *The Free-School of Lawrence Sheriff, of London, Grocer*;
“ and that the schoolmaster thereof, for the time being, be called *The Schoolmaster*
“ *of Lawrence Sheriff, Grocer, of London*; and that the trustees should at all times
“ thereafter be called and styled by the name and title of the *Trustees of Rugby*
“ *Charity*, founded by Lawrence Sheriff, grocer, of London, and shall use a com-
“ mon seal, round which shall be inscribed the following words—*The Trustees of*
“ *the Rugby Charity founded by Lawrence Sheriff*: and the said trustees, by the names
“ and descriptions aforesaid, shall be impleaded and implead in all courts, and in
“ all actions and suits whatsoever, and shall purchase to them and their successors,
“ for the purpose of their buildings, any lands and tenements not exceeding the
“ sum of one hundred pounds, the statute of mortmain or any other statute to the

“ contrary notwithstanding. The trustees are to be elected within six calendar
“ months after a vacancy. The Head-Master is to receive for his salary, over and
“ above the annual sum of 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a sum not exceeding 50*l.* per annum, by
“ quarterly payments; the Ushers a sum not exceeding 80*l.*; and the Writing-
“ Master 40*l.* The boys of Rugby, and in any place lying within five measured
“ miles of Rugby, to be instructed without fee or reward for the same directly
“ or indirectly. The boys are required to attend divine service on a Sunday,
“ unless prevented by sickness. The Head-Master is to receive three pounds for
“ every free boy over and above the salary before directed. The trustees are to
“ meet quarterly, on the first Tuesdays in February, May, August, and November
“ in every year, in the school of Rugby, at twelve in the forenoon, and hear the
“ boys of Rugby, and within five measured miles of it, examined. All rules and
“ orders for the better regulation of the school, and of the Master and Ushers, are
“ to be made at the annual meeting in August. The trustees shall elect and
“ send, at such time or times as they shall think proper, eight boys to any of the
“ colleges in Oxford or Cambridge: each boy to receive forty pounds a year for
“ seven years; but not to receive that sum unless they actually reside eight months
“ in the year, and previous to such payment obtain a certificate of such residence
“ from the head or master of each college.”

From the passing of this act all the orders and regulations of the trustees require the sanction of the Court of Chancery; and, accordingly, an order was obtained, dated 14th April, 1802, from that court, to permit them to adopt and carry into effect a plan, or scheme, for the disposing of the surplus income of the said charity carried in by them before the Master: to pay to the Master two pounds for each boy on the foundation, in addition to what had been paid under the act: to raise fourteen thousand pounds for the purposes of the said plan mentioned above, and by the means therein mentioned: to send six exhibitioners, at

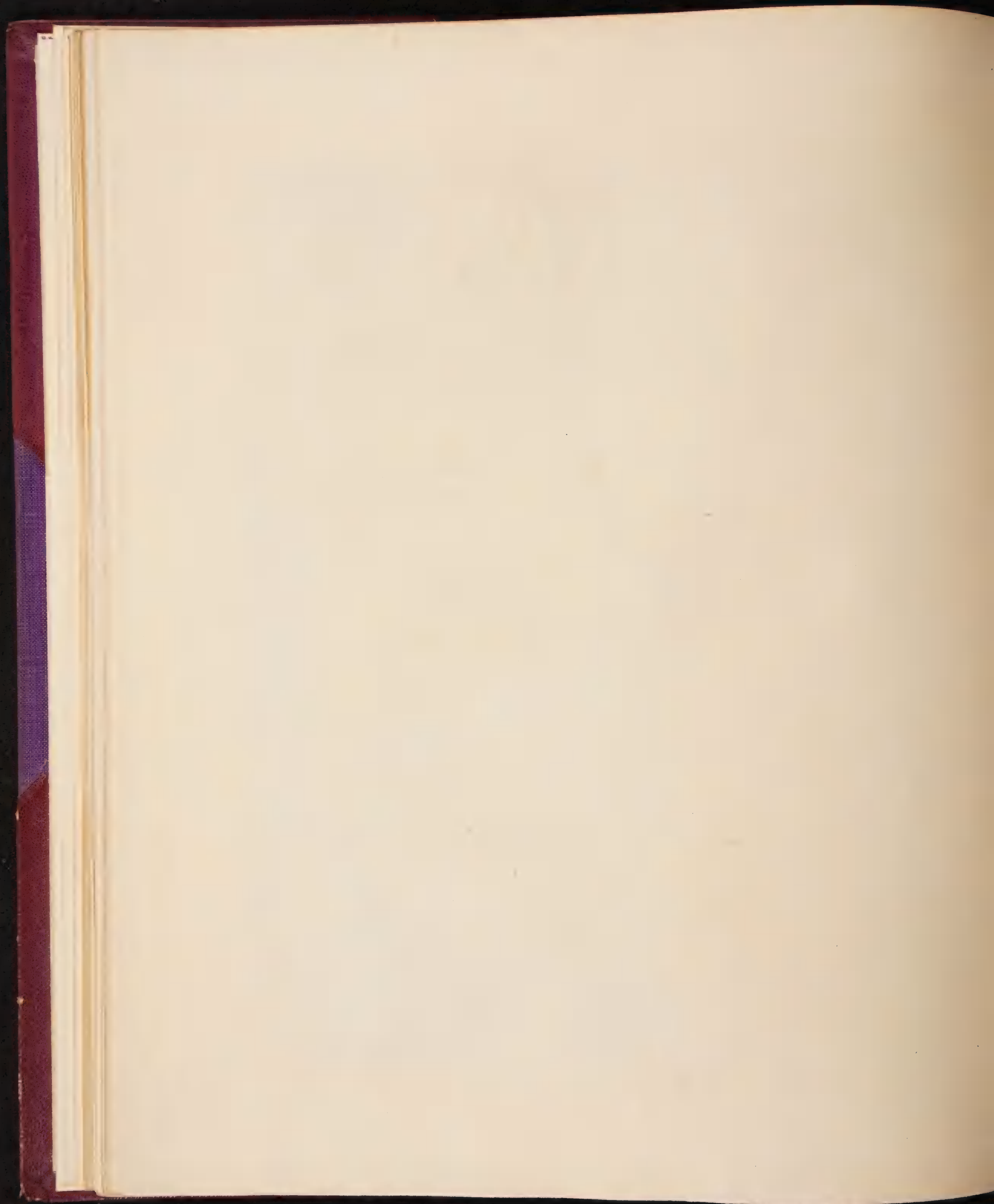
forty pounds a year each, to Oxford or Cambridge, in addition to the eight allowed by the act, making together fourteen; and as soon as the fourteen thousand pounds should be raised, to pay and allow to each of such fourteen exhibitioners the further sum of ten pounds; and so soon as all the buildings should be completed, and the said sum raised, to elect and send seven more boys, in like manner to be elected and paid the said increased allowance of fifty pounds: to extend the freedom of the school to the distance of ten miles round Rugby; and to redeem the land-tax of all or any part of the Middlesex estate.

By a subsequent order, dated November 4, 1809, Mr. Henry Hakewill, an eminent architect, is appointed to succeed Mr. Samuel Wyatt, who died soon after he had given in his plans. It was now determined not only to rebuild the house of the schoolmaster, but also to build all the schools in one uniform and connected range of buildings: according to the estimate of the architect, this would require no less a sum than thirty-two thousand pounds at the least. By this order, therefore, the trustees are allowed to sell the three per cent. annuities then standing in their names, and to apply the produce in completing the buildings. The trustees were advised, that the stock remaining in their hands, with the dividends thereon, would be sufficient for the purposes of completing all the said buildings in the space of five years and a half from the time of the date of this order. The amount is stated to be thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight pounds.

In pursuance of this last order, the trustees proceeded with the buildings according to the plans of Mr. Hakewill, and in about six years the present noble and extensive edifice was nearly finished, and appropriated to its intended purposes. It contains, or will contain (for the plan is not yet quite finished), every thing that can be necessary for the convenience of those for whose occupancy it was intended. The Head-Master's lodgings form a very handsome house; the grand entrance to them, exhibited in one of the views, is very generally admired.



View of the Castle of St. John, 1840







LECTURE ROOM, ROOM 10, 11, 12

With this house communicate several high and spacious apartments, formed over some of the schools, to be used as dormitories for those young gentlemen who form the Head-Master's family. These rooms contain more than fifty beds, as every youth has his own bed, except in the instance of brothers of a certain age. A room is provided for the sick, fitted up with baths and every thing necessary for such occasions. A large kitchen has a convenient connection with the dining-hall, but at a sufficient distance not to incommode that or any other part of the house. In the passage between the kitchen and dining-hall a communication is formed, chiefly by a staircase, with a pile of small apartments, forty in number, used as studies by the inmates of the house. In this part of the building a very proper attention seems to have been paid to the possible danger of fire, by a brick arch forming the roof of each story. A kind of arched gallery occupies the centre in each row, into which the doors of the studies open on each side: in each of these spaces there is a fire-place. No less than six spacious and lofty rooms are fitted up as schools; the largest of these, and of which a view is given, is sixty-three feet six inches long, twenty-nine feet nine inches wide, and twenty-six feet high: all the others are of very handsome dimensions. In addition to these a smaller room up stairs is used for the same purpose, the approach to which is by a staircase in the north-west tower, and by a gallery formed over the east end of the most western school. In this room and gallery are temporary book-cases, erected for the books collecting for the future library. The entrance to the schools from the town is by a gate-way with a pointed arch, in figure and size similar to that which is seen in the view of the quadrangle under the turret tower. Provision is made, by a tower for a staircase, for building a library over this gate-way. It leads into the quadrangle, the west side of which is formed by the great school, and by the side of this a portico is intended to be built, similar to those already finished on the east and south sides of this court. The door-way

leading into the play-ground is at the west end of the south portico. The great length of the south front of the building is given but very imperfectly by the view from the play-ground, from the interference of some venerable elms, which it would be almost a sin to take down, nor is it much less to keep them up, from their keeping the sun from so much of the building. This edifice was begun in the year 1808, and has been carrying on to its present state from that time; but all thoughts of further progress are now suspended, and all the workmen dismissed. Indeed nothing of immediate necessity remains to complete the works; the chapel and the library can be dispensed with for a time, until a sufficient surplus can be laid by for their erection.

By the last act of parliament, passed in the year 1814, the trustees are empowered to build a chapel, and fit it up with pews, galleries, bells, and other conveniencies, provided the expenses shall not exceed eight thousand pounds; and also to appoint a clerk, in Priest's orders, to perform divine service in it, under a licence from the bishop of the diocese, with such salary as the trustees shall deem right and proper, reserving to them the power of removing such clerk (although duly licensed) at their discretion. Under this act, the trustees are authorized, if they shall think fit, when, and as soon as, the revenues will admit, to send an additional number of boys, not exceeding seven, to the Universities, and to such additional and other exhibitioners to pay the sum of sixty pounds a year; and also to change the day of their meeting from the first Tuesday in August to the first Tuesday in July.

The discipline of this school, in its original state, was in general the same as in other grammar-schools of the same rank; its peculiar excellence was the great attention paid to instil a most intimate acquaintance with grammar. Parts of the different grammars, Greek and Latin, not only formed the lessons of the lower classes, but, once in every week, long lessons from them employed the



VIEW FROM THE COURTYARD
OF THE OLD BATHS.

THE
[Faint, illegible text follows, appearing to be a list or index of names and titles, possibly related to a historical or literary work.]

mornings of the two highest forms. When any boys removed to the larger schools, the utility of this preparation was always acknowledged.

The discipline now established is that which has been so long approved at Eton. Dr. James received his education in that school, and by him this was entirely new-modeled. The system pursued at the present time has an advantage seldom found in so large a body. Each form has its peculiar master, who attends to no other: consequently the same attention is paid to the first form, or grammar-boys, as to any other department of the school. This does not apply to the inspecting care of the Head-Master, who, although he attaches himself to the sixth form, at times examines every class in the school. Another very useful peculiarity belongs to this seminary, which is, that it has both a French master and a master for writing and arithmetic on the foundation, to whose instruction every free boy is entitled without expense.

An annual examination before the trustees was originally ordered to take place at their meeting on the first Tuesday in August: but this examination, however excellent in itself, appeared to be so much deteriorated by its taking place so soon after the return of the boys from the summer vacation, that a clause was purposely inserted in the last act of parliament to change the day; and it now takes place, as at Winchester and Eton, on the close of an active and long term of business. On this occasion, on the suggestion of the late Master, Dr. Ingles, some person of eminence for learning is invited from each of the Universities, and nominated by each of the Vice-Chancellors, to examine the sixth form, previous to the disposition of the exhibitions: and to encourage application and emulation in the highest form, the present Head-Master, in the year 1807, applied to the trustees for a sum of money to be distributed in books, as prizes for composition; when they were pleased to appoint ten guineas to be given annually for the best Latin, and six guineas for the best English poem. The successful com-

positions are recited by the candidates, and they have the books presented to them at the time of the speeches, which is appointed to be on the Wednesday in every Easter week.

The trustees of this school have always been men of the highest respectability, selected from the principal families in the county and neighbourhood: and the natural consequence has been, that the affairs of no school can have been conducted with more attention to whatever could promote its benefit and improvement. Nay, so honourably scrupulous are they as to causing any expense to the charity, that the charges of their meetings, which always last two days, and more if required, are always defrayed by themselves. All the Masters have an invitation to dine with them on the second day of their meeting.

THE PRESENT TRUSTEES.

1. Earl Craven.
2. Earl of Aylesford.
3. Sir Grey Skipwith, Baronet, of Alveston, in the county of Warwick.
4. Sir Charles Mordaunt, Baronet, Walton, M. P. for the county.
5. Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Baronet, Birbury Hall.
6. Rev. Dr. Thomas Rowland Berkley, Rector of Rugby.
7. Wriothsley Digby, Esquire, Mereden.
8. Abraham Grimes, Esquire, Coton-House.
9. Gore Townsend, Esquire, Honington-Hall.
10. Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esquire, Merival, M. P. for the county.
11. William Holbech, Esquire, Farnborough.
12. Charles Mills, Esquire, Barford, M. P. for Warwick.

The meeting of the trustees has always been a time of great importance in the school; it was the only day in the year, under the old regimen, in which the boys had the pleasure of a whole day's holiday. It was formerly a custom, it

seems, to strew the school-floor with rushes on these occasions: this, we may believe, was intended as a token of respect, for it is no unusual compliment to spread something for those to tread upon whom we wish particularly to honour. In royal visits carpets are laid down for that purpose; on other occasions flowers, or branches of trees, are thrown before the objects of our reverence: and no doubt the humble rushes of Sheriff's first scholars had the same thing in view. They were afterwards changed for oak boughs, with which the school was ornamented. The examinations, and exhibitions to be disposed of, with a due portion of holiday, now mark the time.

Of the Head-Masters of the school the names at least are preserved from nearly the foundation. Tradition has pointed out Francis Holyoak, who had a share in composing the best Latin Dictionary, now called Ainsworth's, as a Master of this school; and he is spoken of as having a school in his own county. He was presented to the living of Southam in 1604. But it now appears, that another person was Master of Rugby School at that time, which seems to decide the matter against the tradition.

HEAD-MASTERS.

Mr. Nicholas Greenhill, 1602.

Mr. Augustine Rolfe.

Mr. Wiligent Green.

Mr. Raphael Pearce, 1642; died 1651.

Mr. Peter Whitehead.

Mr. John Allen, died 1669.

Knightly Harrison, A. M. 1669; resigned 1674.

Robert Ashbridge, A. M. 1674; resigned 1681.

Leonard Peacock, A. M. 1681; died 1687.

Henry Holyoak, A. M. 1687; died 1731.

John Plomer, A. M. 1731; resigned 1742.

Thomas Crossfield, A. M. 1742; died 1744.

William Knail, A. M. 1744; resigned 1751.

Joseph Richmond, A. M. 1751; resigned 1755.

Stanley Burrough, A. M. 1755; resigned 1778.

Thomas James, D. D. 1778; resigned 1794.

Henry Ingles, D. D. 1794; resigned 1806.

John Wooll, D. D. 1806.

Of Mr. Burrough, an old pupil may be allowed to say, without offence, that none of his predecessors conducted this school with more credit than himself, or more satisfaction to those whose sons were under his care. He was beloved by his boys, and much respected by his neighbours and all who knew him. His abilities were fully equal to his situation, and he was blessed with a most happy command of temper, which, in a peculiar manner, fitted him for the office which he held for so many years.

Dr. James was Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge, and his scholars have testified their respect for his memory by raising a handsome subscription for a monument to be put up in the school chapel, when it is built.

Dr. Ingles was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and was Master of Macclesfield School, Cheshire, before he came to Rugby.

Dr. Wooll was Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Master of Midhurst School, in Sussex, from whence, though his removal was to so great a distance, he brought about twenty of his boys with him.

It is stated in the petition of the trustees to parliament for removing the school to a better situation, that one inconvenience in the first school was, that it had no play-ground annexed to it: but this was not the only defect in this institution. The boys are required to attend divine service, but no accommodation was pro-

vided in the church for that purpose. By Sheriff's will, direction is given for the erection of two new pews in the church, ornamented by carvings of his favourite Grocers' arms, and his own initials, L. S. but no provision was made by him for his scholars. These seats were erected at the east end of the south aisle, in the old state of the church, and were occupied by the Head-Master and his family; but the boys were obliged to put up with a share of the chancel. The north side was occupied by them, while the other side was filled up with farmers' servants and other low people, without any separation between the parties: and this continued full two hundred years from the foundation, for the gallery for the boys was not erected before the year 1757; it was built chiefly over the chancel, only the front seat reaching over the church. The door-way of the chancel formed the approach to it by a small flight of stairs, erected outside the wall. From the great increase in the number of the boys, this gallery became of little use, and in the late great improvement in the church, the place of it has been given up for the service of the parishioners. The omission of these necessary articles by the Founder may be accounted for by his contemplating only his free boys of Rugby and Brownsover, who would have no occasion for them.

The number of boys in this school must have necessarily varied according to the particular circumstances of it. A scholar of Dr. Knail states them as being in his time under seventy, but he plainly does not pretend to be accurate. Under Mr. Burrough, in the year 1761, the number in the house did not exceed thirty-five, but, before he left, had been for some years more than fifty: in the latter part of his time, he had many applications, which he was obliged to refuse from want of room, and from his getting into years and being unequal to any increase. Dr. James began with about sixty, and raised them to two hundred and fifty in his time. In the last act of parliament the number is described as having increased, during the progress of the new buildings, from under two hundred to three hun-

dred and twenty. After the Christmas vacation in the year 1814, no less a number than fifty new boys came together, but the increase of the boys by this means did not exceed thirty: at the present time the number is three hundred and eighty-one.

Eminent men are the rare productions of private schools, but some instances may be brought forward of scholars from Rugby, under the old regimen, who would have done credit to any of the higher schools; an example or two must suffice.

The Rev. JOHN PARKHURST, the second son of John Parkhurst, Esquire, of Catesby-House, in the county of Northampton, received the earliest rudiments of his education at Rugby School, from whence he removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, and there proceeded A. B. 1748, A. M. 1752, and was some time Fellow of his college. By the death of his elder brother, he became the heir of two considerable estates, one at Catesby, and the other at Epsom, Surry, which he came into possession of on the death of his father. He established his fame as an author so effectually by two of his publications, that it is not necessary to mention his other works. In 1762 he published his Hebrew and English Lexicon, without points; to which is added a methodical Hebrew Grammar, without points, for the use of learners. But his philological studies were not confined to the Hebrew language, for he published, in the year 1769, a Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament, to which is prefixed a plain and easy Greek Grammar: and being desirous of making these literary labours more generally useful, he determined on publishing octavo editions of both Lexicons, still farther enlarged and improved, and had just completed the copies, and received the first proof-sheet of the Greek Lexicon from the press, when it pleased the all-wise Disposer of human events to take this learned and excellent man to himself. He serenely closed a life of study and virtue, after a painful illness, on the 21st of February, 1797, at Epsom, and was buried in the family vault at that place.

Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY was educated at Rugby. His descent was from an old family in the county of Stirling, in Scotland. He was born about the year 1738, and obtained a cornetcy in the second dragoon guards in May, 1756. He retained his respect for Rugby to the latest period of his life, one of the last acts of which, before he left England, was setting out with Major Sutton, who was also a Rugbeian, on a visit to Rugby, when, having proceeded a stage or two from town, he received a dispatch, requiring his immediate return to take the command of the expedition to Egypt, where he met with his much-lamented death. In a conversation with Colonel Colquit (another Rugbeian), only a few days before he was killed, he told him, that if he ever returned to England, he certainly would visit Rugby, and see his old school. He died in his sixty-seventh year, of the wounds he received in the battle of Alexandria, and was buried at Malta with the highest military honours.

Sir GEORGE A. W. SHUCKBURGH EVELYN received his education at this school, and removed from thence in the year 1767 to Baliol College, in Oxford. After a residence of more than six years, on leaving college he made the tour of France and Italy for three years, during which period, amongst a variety of objects of his attention, he made a great many philosophical observations, particularly on the heights of the Alps, and on the structure and quality of the atmosphere, some of which are recorded in the foreign journals and in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, of which he was unanimously chosen fellow during the first year of his absence. In 1775 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and the Fine Arts, then subsisting at Lyons. In 1777, soon after his return to England, he was made a member of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and at the general election in 1780, was chosen representative in parliament for the county of Warwick, which very honourable situation he continued to hold for five successive parliaments. He died at Shuckburgh, August, 1804, in the fifty-third year of his age.

The oldest Rugbeian in England is believed to be WILLIAM BRAY, Esquire, of Great Russel-street, London. Some years ago he published a *Tour into Derbyshire*, and has since been the editor of Manning's *History of Surrey*.

Under the new discipline, the number of Rugby men who appear as members of parliament, and in other distinguished situations, is too great to be particularized: among them are the present Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Legge; Dr. Gordon, Dean of Lincoln; Sir Henry Hallford, Baronet, Physician to his Majesty; Dr. Butler, the learned editor of *Æschylus*; and Dr. Sleith, High Master of St. Paul's School.

The Lord High Chancellor of England is considered as the visitor of this school.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RUGBY SCHOOL AT THE EXAMINATION 1816.

HEAD-MASTER.

Rev. JOHN WOOLL, D.D.

ASSISTANT-MASTERS.

Rev. P. Homer, B.D.

Rev. G. Loggin, A.M.

Rev. W. Birch, A.M.

Rev. T. Short, A.M.

Rev. R. R. Bloxam, D.D.

Mr. W. Sutton, A.B.

Rev. J. H. C. Moor, B.D.

ASSISTANT-TUTORS.

Mr. C. Barker, A.B.

Mr. G. Wratishaw, A.B.

EXAMINERS.

Rev. R. Stephens, B.D. Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford.

Rev. T. Rennell, B.D. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

STEWARD TO THE LONDON ESTATES.

William Cardale, Esquire, Bedford-row.

REGISTRAR.

George Harris, Esquire, Rugby.

RUGBY SCHOOL.

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THE SCHOOL.

SIXTH FORM.

Paulson.
Caldecott, *major, f**.
Bloxam, *major, f*.
Hume, *major, f*.
Macauley, *major*.
Sir J. Johnstone, Bart.
Moor, *f*.
Rust.
White, *major*.
Forster, *major*.
Vicars, *major*.
Kynaston.
Tomlinson, *major*.
Maddison.
Proby, *major*.
Blewitt, *major*.
Churton, *major*.
Rogers.
Dandridge.
Bourne.
Higgins, *major*.
Legh.
Caldecott, *minor, f*.
Peel, *major*.
Martin, *major*.
Chaplyn.
Hamilton, *major*.

FIFTH FORM.

Edmonds.
Churton, *minor*.
Ives.
Forster, *minor*.
Veasey.
Cobbold.

Goodden.
Walker, *major*.
Thickness.
Massingberd.
Cotes, *major*.
Hutchins.
Collins.
Winthorp, *major*.
Frampton, *major*.
Dighton, *major*.
Wilmott, *major, f*.
Powlett, *f*.
Spearman.
Parkin.
Holcombe.
Sneyd, *major*.
Davies, *major*.
Dickins.
Maddock.
Hill, *major*.
Sitwell.
Warden, *f*.
Hulme, *major*.
Twemlowe.
Ainsworth.
Pryce.
Colquitt.
Devey, *major*.
Staunton.
Dighton, *minor*.
Irving.
Everrard.
Wedgwood, *major*.
Allington.
Lechmere.

Lloyd.

Roberts, *major*.

UPPER REMOVE.

Turner, *major*.
Bailward.
Chinn, *major*.
Woodcock.
Hulme, *minor*.
Wells.
Davies, *minor*.
Chetwode, *major*.
Chaytor.
Tomlinson, *minor*.
Brown, *major*.
Chinn, *minor*.
Turner, *minor*.
Blewitt, *minor*.
Lewis, *major*.
Smith, *major*.
Macauley, *minor*.
Seawell, *major*.
Linton, *major*.
Austey.
Tawney, *major, f*.
Gillichan.
Cardale.
Hedges.
Yates.
Stapleton.
Higgins, *minor*.
Caldecott, *tertius, f*.
Coke.
Bernard.
Phillipps, *major*.
Harpur.

* Boys with an *f* subjoined to the name are on the foundation.

Gilpin.
Wedgwood, *minor*.
Field, *major*.
Marshall, *major*.
Legard.
Osborne.

UPPER FOURTH FORM.

Claughton.
Morgan, *major*.
Herbert.
Temple.
Ensor.
Johnstone, *minor*.
Douglas.
Wilbraham.
Martin, *minor*.
Le Gross.
Hill, *minor*.
Carrington.
Garner, *f*.
Ffolliott.
Penrice, *major*.
Des Vœux, *major*.
Parfett.
Lattimer, *major*.
Eyre.
Whitmore.
Kynnersley.
Earle, *major*.
Hamilton, *minor*.
Sneyd, *minor*.

LOWER REMOVE.

Heartley, *major*.
Blackburne.
Leigh.

Warner.
Wingfield, *major*.
Brooke, *major*.
Beck.
Cotes, *minor*.
Lewis, *minor*.
Seawell, *minor*.
Morgan, *minor*.
Currie.
Middleton.
Hippisley.
Wingfield, *minor*.
Walker, *minor*.
Lord Newborough.
Hon. S. Wynne.
Pole.
Bloxam, *minor, f*.
Lodge.
Peel, *minor*.
Gregory, *major*.
Brooke, *minor*.
Frampton, *minor*.
Hon. C. Finch.
Hamilton, *tertius*.
Trafford.
Lowe, *major*.
Walford.
Cox.
St. John.
Bartlett.

LOWER SCHOOL.

Bagshawe.
Trower.
Cayley.
Thellusson.

Caldecott, *quartus, f*.
Chetwode, *minor*.
Stephenson, *major*.
Waln.
Wakeman, *major*.
Wheler, *major, f*.
Roberts, *minor, f*.
Wright.
Salmond.
Strand.
Mathews, *major*.
Le Mann.
Lee.
Calcraft, *major*.
Griffith.
Unett.
Amphlett.
Lawrence.
Sculthorpe.
White, *minor*.
Hardwick, *major*.
Whaley.
Calcraft, *minor*.
Greaves.
Sale, *f*.
Maister.
Lucas.
Howe.
Watson.
Barnwell, *f*.

Walker, *tertius*.
Wilmott, *minor, f*.
Simpson, *major*.
Jesson *major*.

Fraser.
 Earle, *minor*.
 Turner, *minimus*.
 Gregory, *minor*.
 Hurst.
 Seawell, *minimus*.
 Beamish, *major*.
 Littledale.
 Harrison, *major*.
 Foley.
 Wheler, *minor, f*.
 Johnstone, *tertius*.
 Brooke, *minimus*.
 Morrice.
 Macleod, *major*.
 Heartley, *minor*.
 Bird.
 Kennett.
 Hysham.

UPPER THIRD FORM.

Tawney, *minor, f*.
 Penrice, *minor*.
 Annesley, *major*.
 Devarris.
 Maybery.
 Hassal.
 Otter.
 Garrard.
 Trevor.
 Waite.
 Henry.
 Wakeman, *minor*.
 Hesse, *major*.
 Birch, *major*.
 Newton.
 Devey, *minor*.
 Hargreaves.

Jesson, *minor*.
 Peel, *minimus*.
 Miller, *major*.
 Lane.
 Sympson, *minor*.
 Colquhoun.
 Craufurd, *major*.
 Hamilton, *quartus*.
 Birch, *minor*.
 Lafargue.
 Hamilton, *quintus*.
 Chamberlain.
 Griffiths.
 Crewe.
 Eyles.
 Leighton.
 Hill, *tertius*.
 Dewes.
 Gilbee, *major, f*.
 Ottley.
 Hay.
 Favell, *major*.
 Johnstone, *quartus*.
 Smith, *minor*.
 Davies, *minimus*.
 Wymouth.
 Hulme, *tertius*.
 Mathews, *minor*.
 Stephenson, *minor*.
 Miller, *minor*.
 Winthrop, *minor*.
 Jones, *major*.
 Craufurd, *minor*.
 Golding.
 Harrison, *minor*.
 Birch, *tertius*.
 Heartley, *tertius*.

F

Wildbore, *major*.
 Brocklehurst.
 Smith, *tertius*.
 Barnstone.
 Whitehouse.

LOWER THIRD FORM.

Linton, *minor*.
 Grover, *major*.
 Lowe, *minor*.
 Phillipps, *minor*.
 Lattimer, *minor*.
 Llewellyn, *major*.
 Fry, *major*.
 Wake.
 Perry.
 Tawney, *minimus, f*.
 Chetwode, *tertius*.
 Williams, *major, f*.
 Walker, *quartus*.
 Harris.
 Wildbore, *minor*.
 Longworth.
 Townsend, *major, f*.
 White, *tertius*.
 Marshall, *minor*.
 Sandys.
 Burdon, *f*.
 Blencowe, *f*.
 Williams, *minor*.
 Hatherall.
 Wise, *f*.
 Denny.
 Llewellyn, *minor*.
 Duval.
 Anderson.
 Pugh.
 Agar.

Hulme, *quartus*.
 Jones, *minor*.
 Tunnard.
 Hill, *quartus*.
 Smith, *quartus*.
 Tyler.
 Machell, *major*.
 Wilkinson.
 Machell, *minor*.
 Presland.
 Adams.
 Berridge.

SECOND FORM.

Bloxam, *tertius, f.*
 Grover, *minor*.
 Crowther.
 Field, *minor*.
 Townsend, *minor, f.*
 Annesley, *minor*.
 Taylor.
 Cook.
 Sutton, *major, f.*
 White, *quartus*.
 White, *quintus*.

Cole.
 Hardwick, *minor*.
 Dawson, *major*.
 Hartley, *quartus*.
 Birch, *quartus*.
 Edge.
 Hon. G. Finch.
 White, *sextus*.
 Catherwood, *f.*
 Annesley, *minimus*.
 Bennett.
 Dawson, *minor*.
 Fry, *minor*.

FIRST FORM.

Bloxam, *quartus, f.*
 Watts.
 Proby, *minor*.
 Brown, *minor*.
 Des Vœux, *minor*.
 Caldecott, *quintus*.
 Macleod, *minor*.
 Beamish, *minor*.
 Dawson, *minimus*.
 Stephens, *minor*.

Wall.
 Bowes.
 Rowland.
 Sutton, *minor, f.*
 Jones, *minimus*.
 Macleod, *minimus*.
 Coles.
 Hesse, *minor*.
 Gilbee, *minor, f.*
 Hurt.
 Heath, *f.*
 Chetwode, *quartus*.
 Kenyon.
 Jelf.
 Favell, *minor*.
 Stanley, *f.*

UNPLACED BOYS.

Digby, *major*.
 Digby, *minor*.
 Shaw Hilliar.
 Lewis, *tertius, f.*
 Lewis, *quartus, f.*

THE END OF THE HISTORY OF RUGBY SCHOOL.



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